Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 118 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1794. [Whole No. 514.]

97

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

The following Certificate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.
Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Lisbon Wine of a
ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.
OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.
SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.
Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.
A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.
George Meade,
Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Liſbon Salt.
A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.
April 5. w&s1m.

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

The Ground Plan
OF THE
City and Suburbs
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.
IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.
Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on
Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market ſtreet.
April 14. m&thtf

NANKEENS.
Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&ftf

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1 8th of a dollar.
Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhments detrimental to a State.
Price 1 8 of a Dollar.
April 22. mw&fgw

The annual election
FOR
Directors and a Treaſurer
OF THE
Library Company of Philadelphia,
WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth ſtreet, on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.
As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the ſaid arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.
By Order of the Directors.
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
Secretary
April 7. m&w t5th May.

(NO. 60)
Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:
Be it remembered that
on the twelfth day of April in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Davies of the ſaid diſtrict hath depoſited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit;
"A Ground Plan of the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia, taken from actual "ſurvey; containing an exact deſcription "of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in "the City and Liberties; of the ſituation "of all the principal public buildings; of "the rivulets, and as much of the Canal "as lies within the compaſs of the draft, "by H. P. Folie: publiſhed by the Proprietor, Benjamin Davies."
In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
April 9. w&s2w

Juſt Imported,
In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.
John Donnaldſon.
April 4. d1w w&tf

Treaſury Department,
Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.
Communications by poſt or otherwiſe, will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue from perſons willing to ſupply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fineſs of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in ſmelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in caſting and boring the cannon (which are to be caſt *ſolidly*) will require to be particularly ſtated.
Similar communications will alſo be received from any perſons willing to ſupply live oak and red cedar timber for the conſtruction of the ſhips of war. Different plans of procuring and ſupplying the ſame may be propoſed. The convenience of the ſituation in regard to navigation, and the ſtate of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.
All the neceſſary particulars in regard to the ſeveral articles which are wanted, will be ſpecified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby ſought.

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.
GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.
The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

To be Let,
For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,
Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,
HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tuth&stf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.
Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Crukſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,
MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,
Appointed on the 14th September 1793 by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh-hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.
Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.
A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.
A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.
April 2. d3w

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.
IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.
BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.
N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794 dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Maſter.
A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

From the LONDON GAZETTE.
WHITEHALL, March 11.

IT appears by diſpatches which were received yeſterday by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the home department, from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood and Lieutenant-General David Dundas, dated St. Florenzo in the Iſland of Corſica, the 21ſt and 22d of Feb. 1794, that the tower and garriſon of Mortella ſurrendered on the 10th of that month; that the ſtrong redoubt and batteries of the Convention were taken by ſtorm on the 17th, after a ſevere cannonading of two days, that the ſame night the enemy abandoned the tower of Forneli and two conſiderable ſea batteries dependant upon it; that on the 19th they retreated from St. Florenzo to Baſtia; that previous to their retreat one of their frigates was ſunk, and another burnt in the Gulph; and that the town, forts and port were taken poſſeſſion of the ſame day by his Majeſty's land and ſea forces.

The loſs of the Britiſh conſiſts of 13 killed and 39 wounded, beſides ſix ſailors of the Fortitude killed and 56 wounded, from the fire of the fort Mortella.

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,
Friday, April 18, 1794.
(Continued.)

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed "a reſolution to continue the preſent embargo on ſhips or veſſels in the ports of the United States, bound to any foreign port or place," in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate"—And he withdrew.

The reſolution was read.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States hath notified the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that he this day, approved and ſigned the following acts—"an act to authoriſe Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant iſſued to him for ſervices in the late American army," and "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others"—And he withdrew.

Mr. Bradley reported from the committee to whom was referred the conſideration of the laws paſſed in the Territory of the United States north-weſt of the river Ohio, from July to December inclusive, that they be referred to the next ſeſſion of Congreſs; and the report was adopted.

The Senate took into conſideration, "The reſolution to continue the preſent embargo on ſhips or veſſels in the ports of the United States, bound to any foreign port or place."

On motion,

It was agreed to amend the reſolution by ſtriking out all the proviſos, as follow.

"Provided that nothing, in this reſolution, be conſtrued as intended to contravene any rights or privileges ariſing out of treaty or treaties between any foreign nation and the United States: And provided alſo, that the Preſident of the United States be authorized to permit the ſailing of any veſſel for the ſole purpoſe of lodging in the courts of vice Admiralty in any of the Weſt India Iſlands, appeals from ſentences or decrees of the ſaid courts, whereby veſſels or cargoes claimed by American citizen or citizens, have been condemned; Provided, that bond with ſufficient ſecurity be previouſly given, that ſuch veſſel ſhall not directly or indirectly carry on any commerce whatſoever during the voyage."

On the queſtion to concur in the reſolution as amended.

It paſſed in the affirmative.—Yeas 17—Nays 10.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent—

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are,

Meſſrs. Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Frelinghuyſen, Gunn, Hawkins, Henry, Jackſon, Izard, King, Langdon, Martin,

Monroe, Potts, Rutherfurd, and Taylor.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are, Meſſrs. Bradford, Bradley, Cabot, Ellſworth, Foſter, Livermore, Morris, Robinſon, Strong and Vining.

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the amendment to this reſolution.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives agree to the amendment of the Senate to "The reſolution to continue the preſent embargo on ſhips or veſſels in the ports of the United States, bound to any foreign port or place"—And he withdrew.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to eſtabliſh the poſt-office and poaſt-roads within the United States," was in part read the third time.

Ordered, That the further conſideration of the bill at this time be poſtponed.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee on enrolled bills that they had examined "The reſolution to continue the preſent embargo on ſhips or veſſels in the United States, bound to any foreign port or place," and that it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentates by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled reſolution, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident"—And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned "The reſolution to continue the preſent embargo on ſhips or veſſels in the ports of the United States bound to any foreign port or place," and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

From the General Advertiſer.

Mr. BACHE,

A writer in your paper of Thurſday, who communicates to the public, two reſolutions relative to Mr. Jay's appointment as Envoy to England, obſerves, that he had been informed that a majority of the Senate appeared to be of opinion, that it was not compatible with the character of Judge, to accept the office of an Envoy, but that the friends of Mr. Jay ſecured his appointment, "*by urging*, that his delicacy and ſenſe of propriety, would certainly induce him to reſign his office of Chief Juſtice, when he ſhould accept the Envoy-ſhip" A Correſpondent who poſſeſſes accurate information of what paſſed in the Senate on this occaſion, denies the allegation that *the friends* of Mr. Jay, declared it to be their opinion that he would, or ought to, reſign his office of Chief Juſtice.

A Senator from an Eaſtern State, is ſaid to have obſerved, that Mr. Jay's being Chief Juſtice. conſtituted no objection to his appointment to another office; for in caſe of incompatibility, the former would be reſigned, adding that probably he would reſign the office of Judge if appointed Envoy.

This unpremeditated conjecture, was expreſſed by no other Senator, nor is it believed that it had any influence in Mr. Jay's appointment.

It is a juſt principle that offices, the duties of which interfere with each other, ſhould not be conferred upon one man; but the difficult ſituation of public affairs, the peculiar nature of the buſineſs, and the acknowledged fitneſs of a particular character, will juſtify an occaſional, and temporary departure from this general rule. A Judge of the Supreme Court is an aſſociate officer; an Envoy Extraordinary, is a character employed for a ſhort time, and upon an urgent occaſion: The judiciary department will proceed, ſhould one of their corps be engaged a few months as an Envoy Extraordinary and the precedent will not prove injurious.

Thoſe know little of Mr. Jay's private character, who inſinuate that avarice is a paſſion, that harbours in his boſom; his friends will have no occaſion to regret his want of delicacy, in reſpect to what ſome may have deemed an object, the pecuniary emoluments of this appointment. Mr. Jay is neither "alieni appetens, nec ſui profuſus," plain republican manners, and œconemy, diſtinguiſh his public, as well as private life.

From the American Minerva.

The TIMES, No. VI.

New-England people turned ariſtocrats! ſay the ſouthern gentlemen. This is very odd, Let us examine the fact, and compare New-England ariſtocracy with Southern democracy An eaſtern ariſtocrat is a New-England farmer. Nine out of ten of all theſe people are men of ſmall landed eſtates, conſiſting of from 50 to 200 acres of land, and worth from 1000 to 3000 dollars. There is not *one* in *twenty* of them that ever owned a ſlave; and thoſe who have them are getting rid of them as faſt as they can, without injury to the ſlaves. The farmer himſelf, his wife, his ſons and daughters all labor in perſon, on the farm or at the ſpinning wheel. A farmer in New-England who does *not* labor in perſon, is no more to be found than a planter in Virginia or Carolina who *does*. If they have occaſion to hire laboring men, they aſſociate with them, and eat at the ſame table. In a whole village there is little or no diſtinction of rank—the farmers and mechanics, the juſtice of peace and the blackſmith all aſſociate on equal terms. There is no ſuch thing as a farmer's *commanding* his workmen—he treats them all as his equals. Theſe people are generally very civil and obliging—they make bows to each other, and teach their children to do the ſame. This is New-England ariſtocracy.

Virginia *democracy* is a very different thing—A *democrat* in the ſouthern ſtates is a planter, or other perſon, who owns a large number of ſlaves; who is above labor himſelf, and not only ſo, but is above the drudgery of overſeeing his own buſineſs. He commits it to a ſteward and a negro driver. He eſtabliſhes all the ranks of the feudal ſyſtem in his own family. The planter is king, or lord paramount—his children are nobles—the tutor, the ſteward and clerk are the commons—and the laboring people and blacks are the vaſſals. Yet this planter is a mighty *democrat*—a warm ſtickler for the *rights* of men—for liberty—and what is more, *equality*. This little domeſtic monarch writes and ſpouts inceſſantly about the *funding ſyſtem* and the *danger of power*.—He will not labor—not he—that is the buſineſs of ſlaves.—He will not aſſociate with laboring people—he will not eat at the ſame table. His ſons muſt not labor, this would diſgrace them—they are ſeen at a tavern from morning to night, ſawing on a fiddle, and playing at billiards.

A New-England *ariſtocrat*, on Sunday puts ſaddle and pillion on his team-horſe, takes his wife behind him, and his child on a pillow before him, and rides to church, and when he gets home, he reads a ſermon, or a chapter in the Bible, and teaches his children ſome catechiſm.

The ſouthern *democrat* on Sunday gets into his coach, if he has it, or can borrow one, and accompanied with two or three dirty, ragged, half naked ſlaves, rides to ſome friends, or to ſome amuſement. It is idle to deny theſe things—thouſands of eye witneſſes can atteſt them. Let the truth then be acknowledged. Let the charge of *ariſtocracy* fall where it ought. The northern people are the moſt democratical in the univerſe—equality reigns among them in reality—but they reſpect law and order, and when they have a government, they wiſh to keep it.

Foreign Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, March 1.

About four o'clock laſt Wedneſday evening, an alarm of fire was given from the palace. It firſt appeared in the upper ſtory of the ſouth corner of the front ſide, which is to the weſtward; and, although every endeavor was uſed to extinguiſh the flames, they ſoon began to ſpread to the northward. About half paſt ſix the Royal family were told that little or no hopes of ſaving the palace were left: they retired to another quarter of the town.

The flames were aſſiſted by a freſh gale of wind from the ſouth-eaſt, and about half paſt eight the ſpire was burnt down At ten o'clock, the whole body of this immenſe building was in a blaze, which at once exhibited a very grand but awful ſcene In ſhort, the whole palace of Chriſtianburgh was reduced to the bare walls, in the courſe of ſix hours. Both the wings were alſo on fire, and the north one reduced; but, by the great exertions of the burghers, the ſouth wing, although burnt down, was prevented from communicating to the Chancery and Muſeum.—Had the fire caught either the one or the other, it would have been impoſſible to have ſaved the bank or magazines.

The houſes on the Strand were alſo much endangered, as the wind blew directly upon them; and large pieces of burning wood were flying about in the ſtreets. The conflagration muſt have been ſeen all over the iſland, I ſuppoſe, ſuch a ſcene was never beheld in the world;—ſo great a pile of building deſtroyed in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time. It is ſaid, that many of the people have been burnt, but as yet there are no particular accounts of the number. Very little of the furniture or effects were ſaved. The King's private library was deſtroyed, as were moſt of the papers and books in the high court. The damages will amount to many millions.

The royal family are univerſally pitied, and much praiſe is due to the prince royal, who was all the night walking about, without any attendants, to prevent diſorders—This ſhewed his confidence in the people.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.

The names of the French commiſſaries, which arrived here on the 15th inſt. are Ochet, Paris and Fitterman; they were eſcorted by a body of Pruſſian huſſars, and rode in a coach, on each corner of which was a red cap, and before the tri-colour flag.

Juſt before they got to the White Swan Inn, at which they alighted, a foreigner tore down the latter, but he was immediately ſeized, and carried to the Guard Houſe. The populace appeared in tumultous numbers, but the guards prevented their inſulting the Commiſſaries, and a Pruſſian Sentinel does duty at the door of the White Swan Inn, whilſt they remain here.

BERLIN, March 1.

No extraordinary preparations are yet making in any of our arſenals of a warlike appearance, and every thing remains at preſent in a ſtate of ſuſpenſe.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Fepruary 15.

Barrere communicated the following articles relative to the armies:

ROYALISTS DEFEATED.

General Duqueſnoy thus writes from Pont de Noyers, the 22d of Pluvioſe (10th February.)

"At laſt I have met the famous army of Charette, a quarter of a league from Pont de Noyers on the great road to Nantes. My light troops on the left, engaged in a briſk fire with their advanced guard. At two o'clock in the afternoon, I repaired to the field of battle; as faſt as my battalions arrived, I drew them up, and the fire was very hot on both ſides. In the onſet theſe vagabonds not only reſiſted, but advanced upon us—when ſeven of my battalions were ranged, the charge was beat. The enemy, on their ſide, produced three new battalions that had been concealed in a wood. The combat laſted an hour, and was very hot. Our troops at length repulſed the Rebels, in every part, the greateſt part of whom threw away their arms and fled into the wood; about eight hundred bit the duſt. I have, in the whole, almoſt one hundred men killed and wounded. My Aid-de-camp L'Anglois had his horſe killed under him. We know not whither the Rebels are fled."

Gen. Tureau writes from Saumur, the 25th, and confirms this news. He adds, "we are ſaid to have been beaten at Cholet, whereas we have gained there a complete victory. I was at Angers the 23d, and they ſaid here yeſterday, that Pont de Ce was taken on the 23d, &c. Gen. Cordelier, who has beaten the enemy at Cholet, has orders to purſue them without intermiſſion.

"He tells me, that Laroche Jaquelin is killed, and buried at Trementrin. Thirty reports have been made of that event, and they all agree. It is however, certain, that he was not preſent at the battle of Cholet, and that it was his army which attacked that town, commanded by Stofflett. I have ordered General Cordelier to cauſe the body of Laroche Jaquelin to be diſinterred, and to try to gain a certain proof of his death.

A SKIRMISH.

General Pichegru writes from head quarters at Reunion ſur Oiſe, that he has viſited many of the cantonments, and finds the ſoldiery in the higheſt ſpirits. He ſends a letter of Brigadier-General Moreau, dated from Caſſel, which announces, that on the 13th (Feb. 1) 700 men who ſet out from Ypres, attacked the poſt of Boeſchequeſie, defended by no more than 350 of our Chaſſeurs. The enemy entered the village; our troops retreated into the Church, from the tower of which they kept up ſuch a fire on the Slaves, that they were obliged to retire, leaving thirteen killed in the burial place, beſides eight found afterwards near the road to Veſtrade,—we took alſo nine priſoners and twenty one fuſils.

ATTEMPT of the ENGLISH on CORSICA.

Lacombe St. Michel, Repreſentative of the people, at Batia, in Corſica, writes, under date of the 2d Pluvioſe, that an Engliſh ſquadron menaced theſe coaſts. On the preceeding evening three large veſſels approached Nouza, in the Gulph of St. Florent, and attempted to land ſome troops to burn the mills; but ſome ſloops with grenadiers, and an armed felucca put off, and the Engliſh retired.

The frigate Melpomene, being becalmed, was attacked by two Engliſh frigates, two leagues from Calvi. The Engliſh, after three hours fight, left the French ſhip.

It appears that the principal deſign of the Engliſh at this moment, is to take from us thoſe towns in Corſica that remain faithful to the Convention, but chance has not favored their efforts.—Grain comes in to us from many parts.

February 28.

Two recent advantages have been gained over the enemies of the Republic.—The firſt took place on the 14th of Feb. near Beken, Brigadier General Dumonceau, and Col. Wattal commanding at Pont a Bruck, at the head of a detachment of the 10th regiment of Calvados, and another of the chaſſeurs of the 13th forming in all a corps of 100 men, met, in patroling, a body of the enemy, in number at leaſt ſix times greater, compoſed of Engliſh cavalry and Auſtrian infantry. They made the attack with Republican courage, and the event was not doubtful, they made at leaſt fifty of the enemy bite the duſt, took the ſame number of priſoners and 28 horſes. We loſt only a ſingle man, a quarter-maſter, who is regretted by the whole corps.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Breſt, Feb. 10.

This army is receiving daily reinforcements. A large detachment has been ſent off to quell the diſturbances which have been occaſioned by a body of royaliſts.

A French frigate has ſent into Breſt, a Spaniſh veſſel laden with 78,800 piaſtres. Within the ſpace of one month, 80 Britiſh ſhips have been ſent into this harbor. The ſquadron commanded by Keranguen, and which was ſent to convoy the expedition to America to a certain latitude, returned the 10th inſtant, without having met with any interruption from the fleet of the enemy. The ſquadron brought 16 prizes laden with corn, and deſtined for Spain.

The army of the North, tho' the Committee of Public Safety, has fixed its increaſe at 180,000 will be augmented to	*Men.* 220,000
The united armies of the Rhine and the Moſelle, to	280,000
The army of the Alps, to	60,000
The army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, to	80,000
The army of the South, to	60,000
The army of the Weſt, to	80,000
Total	780,000

This augmentation will be produced, without having recourſe to the men of the ſecond requiſition.

March 11.

At Vienna every coffee-houſe and tavern-keeper is obliged to give up one of the waiters; the ſame is done by every publican. All are obliged to enter into military ſervice, and their places are to be ſupplied with women.

Carriere, in a late ſitting of the Jacobins, acknowledged that there might ſtill be 20,000 rebels in La Vendee, though ſcattered over 40 ſquare leagues of ground. This fact, he ſaid, gave him no uneaſineſs, becauſe he knew that the Convention had 40,000 men in the country, who would ſoon put the orders of the committee of Public Safety in execution, as his Colleague, Garau and Hentz, were full of zeal and activity. But, added he, as long as there is one robber in La Vendee, the conſpirators will talk of a Catholic army!

On Tueſday ſe'night five Roman Catholic Clergymen were admitted to Degrees in the Univerſity of Dublin being

the firſt Gentleman, avowedly of that religious perſuaſion ever admitted.

Mr. Warburton, late one of the Exons belonging to his Majeſty's Yeomen of the Guard at St. James's, is among the few Engliſh, who were guillotined for ſedition by the National Convention Committee at Lyons, in December laſt.

Accounts were received yeſterday from Portſmouth, that four of the French frigates which were at the mouth of the Channel, ſtopped a Portugueſe veſſel and ſent each a boat on board. After examining the ſhips papers, they ſuffered her to proceed on her voyage, declaring to the Captain that the French Republic conſidered Portugal as a neutral power.—Indeed the recent conduct of that Kingdom ſeems to attach ſome weight to this declaration!

The Admiralty has received certain intelligence that 30 French proviſion ſhips, under the convoy of the Ambuſcade, have arrived in ſafety at Breſt from America.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, April 26.

On the 30th of December laſt, the revolutionary tribunal of Lyons ordered the kings of Great Britain, Spain, Pruſſia, and Sardinia, the Emperor, the Pope, and Mr. Pitt, to be executed in the great ſquare of that city. They were accordingly, in effigy, ſurrendered to the executioner and guillotined. To heighten the impreſſion produced by this national farce, Toulon was exhibited under the form of a woman, wearing on her breaſt the words, "I have betrayed my country;" On the other—"I am the w—— of Kings." This figure was afterwards burnt amidſt the loudeſt acclamations of the people, who were ſinging and dancing around the funeral pile.

ANNAPOLIS, April 24.

To the Printers of the Maryland Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

HIS Excellency the Governor having received from John Francis Mercer, Eſquire, the enclоſed letter of reſignation, has thought it proper that the reaſon aſſigned by that gentleman for reſigning his truſt, and the ſentiments of gratitude and attachment he expreſſes towards his conſtituents, ſhould be made public, and has therefore directed that the ſaid letter be publiſhed in your next Gazette.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient ſervant,
JOHN KILTY, Clerk of the council.

April 21ſt, 1794.

Marlborough, April 13th, 1794.

SIR,

EXTREME indiſpoſition in my family delayed my attendance in Congreſs until a late period in the preſent ſeſſion—an increaſed illneſs recalled me ſuddenly, and will prevent my return in any reaſonable time—In the preſent criſis of public affairs, my conſtituents ought not to remain unrepreſented, and whilſt I feel that no motive regarding myſelf perſonally could prevent my diſcharging the truſt they have confided to me, yet this being of a nature to preclude all heſitation, I deem it my next duty to place it as early as poſſible in the power of the conſtituent body to replace me by one whom more propitious circumſtances may enable to attend—I therefore reſign my ſeat in Congreſs, as repreſentative of the third diſtrict of Maryland.—Permit me at the ſame time, thro' you, to return my thanks to my friends of that diſtrict—their diſintereſted and generous ſupport ſo repeatedly experienced, are deeply engraven on my memory, and will only be eraſed by the hand of time with the mind on which they are impreſſed—To you, Sir! I offer my perſonal reſpect and attachment, and have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JOHN F. MERCER.

His excellency the Governor of Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA,
APRIL 30.

The New York papers of yeſterday inform that Mr. Jay will ſail from that port in a few days for London.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The jargon of our anarchiſts is worthey of being remembered, in order to mark its contradictions. Sometimes an exciſe, or frigates, or regiments, muſt not be agreed to, becauſe our government is founded on the *confidence* of the people. At other times a meaſure is oppoſed, becauſe a republican conſtitution ſubſiſts by the *jealouſy* of the people. Thus our Republic reſts on two foundations, jealouſy and confidence—the proverb ſays ſomething about two ſtools.

The manner of ſupporting and adminiſtering government is not unlike this theory. They would have us believe nobody is ſo jealous of its ſafety: Yet a foreign agent acting here in a manner to outrage and ſubvert it, has all their ſupport. That foreign agent (ſaid they) muſt be reſpected, feaſted, and careſſed, becauſe he was the repreſentative of the Republic. The firſt magiſtrate of this country was treated with unexempled outrage, for purſuing a ſyſtem of wiſe neutrality. Yet theſe are the men who pretend to be eyes and mouths for the people, and who dread above all things, foreign influence. Lately the ſame faction has oppoſed preparation for war and negociation to prevent it. They were moving heaven and earth againſt an envoy being ſent, againſt frigates being equiped, taxes levied, and troops: Yet they affect to be the champions for our trade, which they nurſe and pamper by knocking it on the head with a prohibition. Then very ſenſibly and conſiſtently they go to work to pile up tax upon tax on *trade*. The hiſtory of our faction would amuſe and undeceive the people.

The ſhameleſs profligacy of ſome who call themſelves Republicans; their total want of principle, public and private, would form a whimſical and ſhocking contraſt with the puritaniſm of their political cant. We have ſeveral Catalines—if we had as many Salluſts to write their lives, the good citizens would have no more to fear from their intrigues.

Mr. Goodhue this day, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States laid on the table, the following reſolution; previous to which he obſerved, that as the ſeſſion was drawing towards a cloſe, it behoved Congreſs to take the ſubject of the ſpoliations made on our commerce into conſideration, and quiet the mercantile intereſt of this country by aſſurances, that indemnification ſhould be made for the immenſe loſſes they had ſuſtained by Britiſh ſpoliation, to which upon every principle of juſtice as well as policy, they were intitled; he had ſpecified no fund from which the indemnification ſhould be made, as he conceived we ſhould be better prepared to do that when the reſult of the intended negociation was known, than we were at preſent.

Whereas, it is a primary object in the eſtabliſhment of civil government, to protect the perſons and property of its citizens from the violence of nations as well as individuals: And whereas many of the citizens of the United States have ſuffered great loſſes, by ſpoliation made on their commerce under the authority of Great Britain, in violation of the law nations and the rights of neutrality.

RESOLVED, *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the United States will guarantee an indemnification to all ſuch Citizens of the United States, whoſe property may have been captured and confiſcated under the authority of Great Britain, in violation of the law of nations and the rights of neutrality.

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, Jamaica, dated March 24.

"By direction of the governor and council, our ports are opened from this day to the 20th October next, for the importation of every ſpecies of proviſions and lumber, both in Britiſh and other bottoms in amity with his Majeſty, accompanied with a proviſo that ſix months notice will be given previous to their being cloſed."

Mr. Milbourne of the New Theatre deſerves the tribute of applauſe for the productions of his pencil during the preſent theatrical campaign. The talents which the ſcenery of the New Theatre evinces is only equalled by the indefatigable induſtry of the painter, who produces at almoſt every performance an addition to the great variety of ſcenes already finiſhed.

St. Lucie, a letter of the 7th inſt. from Statia ſays, is poſitively taken by the Britiſh, after ſome reſiſtance.

Thirty-one paſſengers arrived here in the William Penn, and a greater number in the Ohio at New York, chief of whom were of the Scotch Convention, forced to fly from perſecution.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

THE Belvidere left Plymouth on the 8th of March, and brought London papers up to the 4th. Previous to her leaving Plymouth, accounts were received from Ireland, that about 2000 men had aſſembled in arms; the troops were ſent to ſuppreſs them; one of the principal ringleaders was taken; it was the general opinion, it would be of but ſhort duration. The greateſt exertions were making, by all the different powers, for a vigorous campaign, which was thought would be a very early and bloody one. Lord Rawdon, with a body of Britiſh and Heſſian troops, was at the iſle of Wight, and its vicinity. Tranſports had ſailed from Oſtend, to bring over an additional number of foreign troops, to compleat the army under his command, to about 12,000 men, who, it was ſaid, were to make a deſcent on the coaſt of France.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, March 4.

Letter from his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick, to the Prince Royal of Pruſſia.

Mentz, Jan. 24.

"The concern which your Royal Highneſs has been pleaſed to teſtify on account of my retreat from the army, inſpires me with the moſt heartfelt gratitude.—Nothing but a conjuncture of circumſtances as diſaſtrous as uncommon, could have prevailed on me to adopt a meaſure which is ſo affecting for myſelf.

"I have been highly flattered by the opportunities I have now and then found to approach your Royal Highneſs and to admire in you thoſe talents which cannot fail to place you among the great men of our age. Europe ſtands truly in need of them, at a time, when near 400,000 combitants, and 80 line of battle ſhips, ſupported by an inteſtine war, have in vain endeavored to cruſh that confederation of crimes which is tyrannizing over France. I am eminently happy to find that my zeal in ſerving a good cauſe, has not eſcaped your Royal Highneſs's notice. Very unfortunately, indeed, the movements of the army have been often paralized at the very time when the greateſt energy and exertion were required.

"If, after the ſurrender of Mentz, Houchard had been attacked, forced back, and defeated, the reinforcements which ſtrengthened the army of the North would not have reached it, and of courſe the check near Maubeuge would have been avoided. Saar Louis, ill-provided with proviſion, and deſtitute of all protection from bombs, would in all probability, have been reduced within a fortnight. Alſace might then have been turned by the Saar. The poſſeſſion of Lauter would have afforded more ſolid advantages; and if, by all poſſible means, the junction of the armies of the Rhine and the Moſelle had been prevented, and the point of Bouqueron gained, Straſbourgh would have been threatened, and Landau very likely ſubdued.

"I beg your royal highneſs's pardon for expreſſing my regrets. Complaints are uſeleſs, I know, but ſometimes they afford a momentary relief. Permit me only to add, that if you have any influence over my ſucceſſor, I would wiſh you to prevail on him to employ all his credit to prevent the frittering of the army into too numerous detachments; the conſequence of which is, that being every where too weak to act on an offenſive plan, our troops are obliged to confine themſelves to defenſive meaſures with the enemy we have to combat, which is a fault productive of the moſt pernicious conſequences.

"It is with the ſincereſt regret I leave an army which has inſpired me with the higheſt eſteem, admiration, and attachment."

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives April 25.

Monday, April 28.

Mr. Gillon, a new member from South-Carolina, was qualified and took his ſeat.

The Clerk proceeded in the reading the evidence in the conteſted election between Mr. Francis Preſton one of the ſitting members from Virginia, and Mr. Trigge.

When the Clerk had finiſhed the reading, Mr. Preſton roſe to enter upon a reply. He obſerved that the diſcuſſion of this queſtion had been ſo long deferred very much againſt his wiſhes. But as it now was two o'clock in the afternoon, and as it would require more than an hour for him to go through his remarks, he ſhould, if agreeable to the houſe, defer beginning them till to-morrow. At the ſame time, if it was more agreeable to gentlemen, he ſhould enter upon the ſubject now.

After a few words from Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Trigge, it was determined to defer the buſineſs till to-morrow.

The houſe then went into a committee on the report reſpecting the better regulation of the courts of juſtice in ſome of the ſouthern ſtates.

Mr. S. Smith (Maryland) ſtated the inconveniencies that aroſe from the preſent arrangement of the courts in the ſtate for which he was a repreſentative. It was at one period of a cauſe requiſite to travel to the eaſtern ſhore of the Cheſapeak, and hire an attorney for going to that diſtance. In another ſtage of the queſtion, the whole buſineſs was tranſferred to an oppoſite ſide of the bay. This was in the trial of criminal caſes, attended with many inconveniencies. The member mentioned an inſtance of a captain of a veſſel who had been apprehended for ſmuggling; but while they were conducting him acroſs the bay to his trial, he ſeized a proper opportunity, jumped out of the boat, ſwam aſhore, away he went, and was never heard of.

Mr. Macon, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Fitzſimons, and ſeveral other members, ſpoke to the queſtion. Numerous inconveniencies were ſtated, as ariſing from the preſent arrangement of courts of law. One particular circumſtance may ſerve as a ſpecimen. In ſome places of the ſouthern ſtates, a perſon may, for a cauſe of twenty dollars, be put to the trouble and expence of travelling backwards and forwards, to the extent altogether of nine hundred miles, before he can be ſure of obtaining a deciſion. It was admitted that conſiderable grievances of this kind exiſted, but to point out an effectual remedy ſeemed very difficult.

Mr. Fitzſimons was of opinion that the houſe ſhould endeavour to expedite this affair if poſſible, as they had many other ſubjects on hand, and if they did not quicken their progreſs, he foreſaw that, at the end of the ſeſſion, a great part of the public buſineſs would remain undone; he therefore recommended diſpatch.

At three o'clock the committee roſe, the chairman reported progreſs, and the houſe adjourned.

April 29.

This day the Houſe proceeded in the conſideration of the conteſted election of Mr. Preſton—That gentleman addreſſed the Houſe on the occaſion, in a ſpeech about one hour long—ſome obſervations were made by ſeveral members—and on the queſtion to agree to the report of the committee, which was againſt the election, as irregular—it paſſed in the negative—by which vote Mr. Preſton retains his ſeat.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Thomas Chalkley, Butler,	Norfolk
Brig Conſtant, Miles,	Waſhington
Schrs. Favourite, Folger,	Virginia
Jolly, Robbin Price,	George-Town

CLEARED.

Brig Noah's Ark, Skinner,	Wilmington
Norfolk, Art,	Charleſton
Schrs. Favourite, Arnold,	Richmond
Preſident, Tupman,	Norfolk
Slooop Virginia, Segurne,	do.
Nancy, Bowen,	Snow-Hill
Swallow, Campbell,	do.
Diſpatch, Johnſon,	Baltimore

The ſhip George Barclay, Capt. Collett, from London, is arrived in the Delaware, Capt. Collett left Graveſend the 15th of March; in the George Barclay came a number of paſſengers, report ſays 80.

The Powerful, an Engliſh 74 gun ſhip was caſt aſhore in Jamaica, where her bottom was greatly damaged. in which ſtate ſhe lay, when Capt. Latimer left that place.

Captain Watts, April 20th in lat. 35 30. ſpoke the Schooner Waſhington Capt. ——— from Surinam, bound to Boſton out 21 days.

The following lines ought to have been inſerted immediately preceding the name, in Mr. Abercrombie's publication in laſt Monday's Gazette.

In return for the Layman's prayers, for the encreaſe of my charity, I offer him my ſincere wiſhes for the improvement of his memory, and his future attention to candor and veracity.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
April 30.
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called the
Highland Reel,
To which will be added,
A New ſerious Pantomime,
called
LA FORET NOIRE,
OR THE
NATURAL SON.
With New Muſic by Mr. Reinagle, and New Scenery by Mr. Milburn.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

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7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
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3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The Aſtronomical Part corrected by Dr. RITTENHOUSE.

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With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode-Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
2. Subſcribers pay for the preſent volume on delivery, ſix dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
3. They may receive the ſucceeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or elſe, when finiſhed, at the ſame price as the firſt.
4. The ſubſcription will be raiſed on the firſt day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, excluſive of binding.
5. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. wafif

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

4th Month, 5th 1794.

The Contributors are deſired

to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to chooſe twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year:

By order of a board of Managers.

Samuel Coates, clerk.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next, and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,

JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 110 dollars were afterwards ſent by an unknown hand, to the Poſtmaſter at Baltimore, who tranſmitted the ſame to the General Poſt Office. The ſufferers by that robbery are deſired to ſtate the amount of their loſſes reſpectively, and tranſmit the ſame, with the original letters of their correſpondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Poſt Office, before the firſt day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Poſt Maſter General.

Gen. Poſt Office, April 4, 1794 1aw6w

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&s3w

PASSAGE POUR ST. DOMINGUE.

Tous les François qui ſe ſont preſentè ou voudront ſe preſenter pour avoir une prompte paſſage pour St. Domingue, ſont inſtamment priès de laiſſer leurs noms aujourd'hui ou demain, dans le comptoir de James Mc. Curach & Co. No. 42 Dock ſtreet, qui ſe propoſent d'envoyer ſon batiment le Samedi prochain 3 de Mai: le batiment eſt tout prêt pour faire à la voile avec des bonnes accommodations pour prendre paſſagers a bord.

April 29. 3 t.

Treaſury Department,

Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue until the ſixth of May next incluſively, for the ſupply of all Rations, which may be required during the current year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the recruiting ſervice.

The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3 4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky
One quart of ſalt, } Per 100 rations
Two quarts vinegar } Per 100 rations
Two pounds ſoap } Per 100 rations
One pound candles } Per 100 rations

April 21. mw&s2w

Concluding Sales.

THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the

Remaining Stock on hand

CONSISTING OF

Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.

By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.

John Dorſey,

No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.

April 12. tuth&s6w

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the firſt of May,

The noted Eſtate, called

Johnſon Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, ſtate of New York, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Johnſon, containing about ſeven hundred acres of land, which is of the very beſt quality; together with the ſtock, and farming utenſils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's ſeat. The payments will be made eaſy, on good ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Eſq. on the premiſes, of Silas Talbot, Eſq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the ſubſcriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,

VOLUME XI OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA,

OR A

Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w

ESSENCE

For the Tooth-Ache,

Prepared and ſold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public is offered one of the moſt efficacious and ſafe medicines, that ever appeared, for that moſt excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous inſtances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into univerſal eſtimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmoſt ſervice in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the diſagreeable ſmell that is produced from unſound teeth, & will occaſion a ſweet breath; it likewiſe prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preſerver of the TEETH and GUMS

Sold in Philadelphia only at

Poyntell's Stationary Store,

No. 21, Second ſtreet.

April 24. tuth&s 3w

☞ Thoſe perſons who

undertake to cut timber or wood of any kind whatever, from any lands of the real eſtate of the late Richard Stockton Eſq. deceaſed, in the weſtern precinct of the county of Somerſet in the ſtate of New Jerſey, under a pretence of a right to cut on lands adjacent, are requeſted to deſiſt from ſo doing, or they will be proceeded againſt in ſuch manner as may prove troubleſome and expenſive to themſelves.

April 16. *w&s2w

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and *they* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *d* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt-deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thtf